

ESCOLA DE ENGENHARIA DE VOLTA REDONDA (EEIMVR-UFF) Departamento de Ciências Exatas (VCE)



Segunda Avaliação (P2) - 2019/1

Disciplina:	Equações Diferenciais Ordinárias	Data: 05/07/2019	Folhas	NOTA
Professor:	Yoisell Rodríguez Núñez			
Aluno(a):	-			



i) V A Fórmula de Euler é representada pela relação $e^{i\theta} = \cos \theta + i \sin \theta$

$$\text{ if) } \underline{\mathbf{V}} \ \mathcal{L}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{3s - 12}{s^2 - 8s + 25} \right\} = 3e^{4t} \cos(3t)$$

$$\mathcal{L}\{u_{5\pi}(t)\cos(9(t-5\pi))\} = \frac{e^{-5\pi s}s}{s^2+81}$$

$$\tilde{A}$$
v) \tilde{F} \mathcal{L}^{-1} $\left\{ \frac{7}{s^2 + 16} - \frac{4}{s^3} \right\} = 7 \operatorname{sen}(4t) - 2t^2$

 $\stackrel{\cdot}{X}$ Os autovalores da matriz do sistema $\stackrel{\rightarrow}{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \stackrel{\rightarrow}{X}$ são todos reais e distintos.

vi) F A EDO linear de 3^a -ordem: $x''' + 8x'' + 5x' - 3x = e^{2019t}$ pode ser reescrita como o sistema de

$$\begin{cases} x'_1 = x_2, \\ x'_2 = x_3, \\ x'_3 = 3x_1 - 5x_2 - 8x_3 + \ln(2019t). \end{cases}$$

. 2. (3.0 pontos) Calcule:

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)}\right\} \qquad \qquad \mathcal{L}\left\{(4+t^2)e^{-3t}\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{VL}\left\{(4+t^2)e^{-3t}\right\}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{\frac{(s-1)e^{-2\pi s}}{s^2-2s+5}\right\}$$

Obs: Cada acerto valendo, 0,40 pontos.

(2,5 pontos) Utilize a transformada de Laplace para resolver o problema de valor inicial (PVI):

$$\begin{cases} y'' + y' - 2y = 5e^{-t} \operatorname{sen}(2t) \\ y(0) = 1, \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$$

Dica:

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \left[\frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + s + 1 \right] = \frac{13}{12(s-1)} - \frac{1}{3(s+2)} + \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{s-5}{(s+1)^2 + 4} \right]$$

(3,0 pontos) Encontre a solução geral para o seguinte sistema de EDOs homogêneo, utilizando o método matricial:

$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y \\ y' = x + y \end{cases}$$

Observação

 $\circ\,$ Todas as respostas devem estar justificadas, isto é, acompanhadas dos argumentos e/ou cálculos usados para obtê-las.

> Investir em conhecimentos rende sempre melhores juros. Benjamin Franklin

Laplace transforms – Table					
$f(t) = L^{-1}\{F(s)\}$	F(s)	$f(t) = L^{-1}{F(s)}$	F(s)		
$a t \ge 0$	$\frac{a}{s}$ $s > 0$	$\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 + \omega^2}$		
at $t \ge 0$	$\frac{a}{s^2}$	$\cos \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 + \omega^2}$		
e-at	$\frac{1}{s+a}$	$\sin(\omega t + \theta)$	$\frac{s\sin\theta + \omega\cos\theta}{s^2 + \omega^2}$		
te ^{-at}	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^2}$	$\cos(\omega t + \theta)$	$\frac{s\cos\theta - \omega\sin\theta}{s^2 + \omega^2}$		
$\frac{1}{2}t^2e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^3}$	t sin ωt	$\frac{2\omega s}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$		
$\frac{1}{(n-1)!}t^{n-1}e^{-at}$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)^n}$	t cosωt	$\frac{s^2 - \omega^2}{(s^2 + \omega^2)^2}$		
eat	$\frac{1}{s-a} \qquad s>a$	$\sinh \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{s^2 - \omega^2} \qquad s > \omega $		
te ^{at}	$\frac{1}{(s-a)^2}$	$\cosh \omega t$	$\frac{s}{s^2 - \omega^2} \qquad s > \omega $		
$\frac{1}{b-a}(e^{-at}-e^{-bt})$	$\frac{1}{(s+a)(s+b)}$	$e^{-at}\sin \omega t$	$\frac{\omega}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$		
$\frac{1}{\alpha^2}[1-e^{-at}(1+at)]$	$\frac{1}{s(s+a)^2}$	e ^{-at} cosωt	$\frac{s+a}{(s+a)^2+\omega^2}$		
ţ ⁿ	$\frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}$ $n = 1,2,3$	e ^{at} sin ωt	$\frac{\omega}{(s-a)^2+\omega^2}$		
t ⁿ e ^{at}	$\frac{n!}{(s-a)^{n+1}} s > a$	e ^{at} cos ωt	$\frac{s-a}{(s-a)^2+\omega^2}$		
t ⁿ e−at	$\frac{n!}{(s+a)^{n+1}} s > a$	$1-e^{-at}$	$\frac{a}{s(s+a)}$		
\sqrt{t}	$\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2s^{3/2}}$	$\frac{1}{a^2}(at-1+e^{-at})$	$\frac{1}{s^2(s+a)}$		
$\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}$	$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{s}}$ $s > 0$	$f(t-t_1)$	$e^{-t_1s}F(s)$		
$g(t) \cdot p(t)$	$G(s) \cdot P(s)$	$f_1(t) \pm f_2(t)$	$F_1(s) \pm F_2(s)$		
$\int f(t)dt$	$\frac{F(s)}{s} + \frac{f^{-1}(0)}{s}$	$\delta(t)$ unit impulse	1 all s		
$\frac{df}{dt}$	sF(s) - f(0)	$\frac{d^2f}{df^2}$	$s^2F(s) - sf(0) - f'(0)$		
$\frac{d^n f}{dt^n}$	$s^{n}F(s) - s^{n-1}f(0) - s^{n-2}f'(0) - s^{n-3}f''(0) - \dots - f^{n-1}(0)$				

(1) (i) Note que:
$$\frac{3s-12}{s^2-8s+25} = \frac{3(s-4)}{(s^2-8s+16)+9} = \frac{3(s-4)}{(s-4)^2+3^2}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{3s-12}{s^2-8s+25} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{3(s-4)}{(s-4)^2+3^2} \right\} = 3 \cdot \left\{ \frac{(s-4)}{(s-4)^2+3^2} \right\}$$

TEOREMA DE COZ (3t)

ASSIM, A AFIRMAÇÃO É VERDADEIRA (V).

Nosso RASO:

onde uch e' a funçai

20 TER DESLOCAMENTO! DEGRAU UNITATIO. L { Uc(+) {(+-c)}

$$= \int \left\{ U_{STT}(t), Cor\left(9(t-STT)\right) \right\} = e^{-5TT.S} \int \left\{ Cor(9t) \right\} = e^{$$

A AFIRMAÇÃO É VERDADEIRA (V).

de Transf.

det (A-v I2) =0

(1) iv)
$$\int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{7}{s^2 + 16} - \frac{4}{s^3} \right\} = 7 \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^2 + 16} \right\} - 4 \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s^3} \right\}$$

$$= 7 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{4}{s^2 + 4^2} \right\} - 4 \cdot \frac{1}{2!} \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{2!}{s^{2+1}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{7}{4} \cdot 2n(4t) - \frac{2}{2!} \cdot t^2 = \frac{7}{4} \cdot 2n(4t) - 2t^2 + 7 \cdot 2n(4t) - 2t^2$$

Logo, A AFIRMOSEL É FALSA (F)

V)
$$\overrightarrow{X}' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \overrightarrow{X}$$
 ~ sutovalages do matriz do sistem:

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix}$$
?

$$A - r I_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 4 & -2 \end{pmatrix} - r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 - r & 1 \\ 4 & -2 - r \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow -2-v+2v+v^2-4=0 \Rightarrow v^2+v-6=0 \Rightarrow (v+3)(v-2)=0$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3v-2v=v}$$

$$= \sqrt{(v_1=-3)} \circ v \cdot (v_2=2)$$

$$= \sqrt{v_1=-3} \circ v \cdot (v_2=2)$$

Assim, a afirmação é VERDADEIRA (V).

Vi)
$$X''' + 8 X'' + 6 X' - 3 X = e^{20194}$$
 (T)

A Mudanga de vaziavel:

 $X_1 = X_1 \times X_2 = X_2 \times X_3 = X_4 \times X_4 \times X_5 \times X_5 \times X_6 \times X_7 \times X_7 \times X_8 \times X_8$

$$\int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{(s-1)(s^2+1)} \right\} = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{s}{s^2+1} - \frac{1}{s^2+1} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{S-i}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{S-i} \right\} - \int_{S-i}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{S}{S^2+1} \right\} - \int_{S-i}^{-i} \left\{ \frac{1}{S^2+1} \right\} \right]$$

Pela Lineary doda

$$=\frac{1}{2}\left[e^{t}-cost-sut\right]$$

(Tabéla de (Transformados

b)
$$\int \{(4+t^2)e^{-3t}\} = \int \{4e^{-3t}+t^2e^{-3t}\}$$

$$=4 \int \{e^{-3t}\} + \{f^2e^{-3t}\}$$

$$=4 \int \{e^{-3t}\} + \{f^2e^{-3t}\}$$

$$=4 \int \{e^{-3t}\} + \{f^2e^{-3t}\}$$

 $= 4\left(\frac{1}{5+3}\right) + \frac{2}{(5+3)^3} = \frac{4}{5+3} + \frac{2}{(5+3)^3}$

+ TEO de destocamento

c)
$$\frac{(s-1)e^{-2\pi s}}{s^2-2s+5} = \frac{(s-1)e^{-2\pi s}}{(s^2-2s+1)+4} = \frac{(s-1)e^{-2\pi s}}{(s-1)^2+2^2}$$

Pelo 2º TEOREMO DE DESLOCAMENTO, temos,

$$\mathcal{L}^{-1}\left\{e^{-cs}, F(s)\right\} = u_c(t) \cdot I(t-c)$$
, orde: $\mathcal{L}\left\{I(t)\right\} = F(s)$.

Nosso caso; $(c=2\pi)$ $\int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-cs} \cdot F(s) \right\} = \int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2\pi s} \cdot \frac{(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 2^2} \right\}$

Questão 2. Continuação ... Por outro lado: $2 \left\{ e^{t} c_{o2}(2t) \right\} = \frac{s-1}{(s-1)^{2}+2^{2}}$ Logo, pelo 2º TEDREMO DE DESLOCAMENTO: $\int_{-1}^{-1} \left\{ e^{-2\pi s} \frac{(s-1)}{(s-1)^2 + 2^2} \right\} = U_{2\pi}(t) \cdot \int_{-2\pi}^{\infty} (t-2\pi)^{2\pi} dt$ = U2TI (t), e - CO2 (2(t-2T)). = U2 (t) et-271 . Coz (2t-411) + re(2t). re(417) = 4211 (t), et-211 coz (2t) = cor(2+). (3) $\begin{cases} y'' + y' - 2y = 5e^{-t} \cdot ren(2t) \\ y(0) = 1 \\ y'(0) = 0 \end{cases}$ Aplicando a transformado de Laplace en (*): [{y"}+ [dy'}-2 [by] = [fse-t. ren(2+)} => [s2 [17] - sy10] - y(0)] + [s[17] - y(0)] -2 [17] = 5 [[e ren(24)] $\Rightarrow s^2 \int \{y\} - s + s \int \{y\} - 1 - 2 \int \{y\} = 5 \left[\frac{2}{(s+1)^2 + 2^2} \right]$ $\implies (s^2 + s - 2) \int \{Y\} = \frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + s + 1$ $\Rightarrow \int \{1/1\} = \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 2} \left[\frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \left[\frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4} \right] \right]$ $= \frac{1}{s^2 + s - 2} \left[\frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + \frac{1}{(s+1)^2 + 4} \right]$

V

$$\frac{1}{(s-1)(s+2)} \left[\frac{10}{(s+1)^2 + 4} + s + 1 \right] = \frac{13}{12} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s+2} \right)$$

$$+\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{s-5}{(s+1)^2+4}\right]$$

$$=\frac{13}{12}\left(\frac{1}{s-1}\right)-\frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{s+2}\right)+\frac{1}{4}\left[\frac{s+1}{(s+1)^{2}+4}-\frac{6}{(s+1)^{2}+4}\right]$$

$$\int \left\{ \frac{1}{12} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} \right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{s+2} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{s+1}{s+1} \right)^2 + \frac{3}{4^2} \left(\frac{2}{s+1} \right)^2 + 4 \right\}$$

$$= \frac{13}{12} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s-1} \right\} - \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{1}{s+2} \right\} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}^{-1} \left\{ \frac{s+1}{s+2} \right\} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

(4)
$$\begin{cases} x' = x - y \\ y' = x + y \end{cases}$$
ords
$$\vec{X} = A \vec{X}$$
ords
$$\vec{X} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \epsilon$$

• Autovaloris de A?
$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A-rI_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} - r \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1-r & -1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \det\left(A - r I_2\right) = \begin{vmatrix} 1 - r \\ 1 - r \end{vmatrix} = (1 - r)^2 + 1 = 0 \quad \left(E_q. \text{ connecten/stree}\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow V = 1 \pm i$$

$$\Rightarrow V_1 = 1 + i$$

$$\geq V_2 = 1 - i$$

$$\vec{z}(t) = C_1 \cdot \vec{\xi}_1 e^{it} + C_2 \vec{\xi}_2 e^{izt} = C_1 \cdot \vec{\xi}_1 e^{(i+i)t} + C_2 \vec{\xi}_2 e^{(i-i)t}$$

(CI, CZ EIR) Precisaros excontron autoretoris $\Xi_1 \in \Xi_2$, associatos aos autoralores: $V_1 \in V_2$, respectivamente.

· Autoreton = ?

$$(A - v_1 I_2) \vec{\xi}_1 = \vec{o} , \vec{\xi}_1 \neq \vec{o}$$

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$$(A - v_1 I_2) \vec{\xi}_1 = \vec{o} , \vec{\xi}_1 \neq \vec{\delta}_1 \neq \vec{\delta}_1$$

Questro (4). Continuaszo... $S_{\varepsilon} = \xi_{1}^{(2)} = 1 \implies \xi_{1}^{(1)} = i \implies \xi_{1}^{(2)} = \binom{i}{1}$ · Autoretor {?? $(A - r_2 I_2) \vec{\xi}_2 = \vec{0}$, $\vec{\xi}_2 + \vec{0}$ $\iff \begin{pmatrix} 1 - (1 - i) & -1 \\ 1 & 1 - (1 - i) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{\xi}_{2}^{(1)} \\ \overline{\xi}_{2}^{(2)} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$

 $\begin{pmatrix}
\xi_{2}^{(2)} = i \xi_{1}^{(1)} \\
\xi_{2} = i \xi_{2}^{(1)}
\end{pmatrix} = \xi_{2}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{2}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{2}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{3}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{4}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{5}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{7}^{(2)} = i \Rightarrow \xi_{7}$

 $\vec{Z}(t) = C_1 \binom{i}{1} e^{(i+i)t} + C_2 \binom{i}{i} e^{(i-i)t}$

 $= C_1 \binom{i}{1} e^{t} \cdot e^{it} + C_2 \binom{i}{i} e^{t} \cdot e^{-it}$

 $= (i c_1 e^{t})(cort + innt) + (c_2 e^{t})(cor(-t) + i.nen(-t))$ $= (i c_1 e^{t})(cort + innt) + (i c_2 e^{t})(cor(-t) + i.nen(-t))$

cret. cost + i cret. cost + i cret. cost - i cret. cost

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cret

Portado, a solução genel do sistem (***) é doda por:

$$(X(t) = \tilde{C}_1 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 c_3 t - c_3 c_4 t) + \tilde{C}_2 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 t - c_2 c_4 t)$$

$$Y(t) = \tilde{C}_1 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 t + c_2 c_2 t) + \tilde{C}_2 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 t + c_2 c_3 t).$$

$$\tilde{C}_1 = \tilde{C}_1 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 t + c_2 c_3 t) + \tilde{C}_2 e^{t}(c_1 c_2 t + c_2 c_3 t).$$

Ci, Ci ER.